THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

GOV. TAFT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"Political Power Ought to Be Given to the Women if it is conferred on the Flitpines," He Says - Suffrage for Women at Special Elections in Small Cities Proposed - Policemen and Women

During the past week the Hon. W. H. Taft has been relating to the Senate Philippine Committee the condition of affairs in the new country which has recently come under jurisdiction of the United States. This is considered the most authoritative sestimony which could be presented on this subject, and therefore the opinion of Gov. Taft on Filipino women is entitled to confidence. It was stated to the committee as follows:

The fact is, that not only among the Tagalogs, but also among the Christian Filipinos, the woman is the active manager of the family, so that if you expect to confer political power on the Filipinos, it ought to be given He added that this was also the opinion

of the Archbishops as expressed to him. It is well known that at least in one province not a native man could be found who was fit to be Governor and the native woman who was already in control was appointed to the office. In one or two towns, for the same reason, it was necessary to give the office of Mayor to women. But from the moment this Government takes control. in the Philippines or elsewhere the fixed policy is to develop and advance men and to restrain women and put them in an inferior position politically. We had a most outrageous example of this when Hawaii was made a Territory. Gov. Dole, Chief Justice Treer and others of the Hawaiian Commission wanted to take some measures toward giving the franchise to women, but the Commissioners of the United States which poses as the chief apostle of equal rights, vetoed them absolutely. It went further, for while in every Territory ever organized in this country its Legislature had full power to prescribe its own electors, this right was wholly denied to the Legislature of Hawaii. It was rigorously provided by the Congress of the United States that if the educated, American and English white women of that Territory should ask for even so much as the school franchise they could get it only by vote of the Kanakas, Japanese and Portuguese men. Nor is this all, for in the laws framed by

Congress for this Territory it was carefully stipulated that every officeholder should be a "male," something that never had been required in a State or Territory of the Union. It was done in Hawaii because under the government which existed before annexation, women had possessed a certain amount of suffrage and considerable political influence, and it was feared that the men would continue to allow this unless the power to do so was taken away from them. It is not likely that the Filipinos, considered as a people, are ready for self-government, but accepting the astimory of Gov. Taft, the Archbishops, who have lived among them for years, and all of the writers, without exception, who have made a personal study of them, the women are uch more capable of it than the men. ederics W. Eddy, a Manila correspondent, says in a recent letter.

says in a recent letter.

The average male Filipino never quite knows his mind, and either talks around a subject or asks time to consider it. This means that he wants to consult schora, and by her dictum he abides

It is the way in almost everything. Woman rules from the cradle up. What the rising generation will be depends mainly upon the will of the wives and mothers. Those who win the hearts of the people must et the women on their side. Even government is not exempt from the unwritten laws of the island. Persuasion by the women has had scarcely less to do with making an end of the war than any other factor. They are, above all things, practical. Women are taking the lead in exhibitions of good will toward Americans.

lead in exhibitions of good will toward Americans.

If one looks for the woman wherever native business prospers, the search will rarely be unavailing. She guides the management of most of the big plantations, and has always done so, When impulse prompts the search will be always the search will be search with the search will be search will her to let the man handle the money, there is usually danger. Nearly every story of big mortgages is traceable to that indulgence. Much of the valuable property in the island stands in the names of women, and that is particularly true in this city.

particularly true in this city.

But, notwithstanding all these conditions, the initial step of the new sovereignty will be to establish a male government. All who go there from the United States to fill the offices or to serve on the commissions will be men—never a woman. This will be the first lesson to these Filipinos that women are not fit to govern. Instead of putting the native women, who are capable into the other offices they will be filled with incompetent native men who will be gradually treined to their duties.

capable into the other offices they will be filled with incompetent native men who will be gradually trained to their duties. Thus will end the second lesson. Whenever any public question is to be decided these men who are not equal to carrying on their own business will be invited to vote on it but the women, who are the financial managers, will not be allowed any voice whatever. This already has been done.

It may be possible that when the laws are framed these women will be permitted to retain the ownership of the property they have earned and taken care of, but this is by no means sure. Even if this concession is made, however, all authority will be denied them in the levyling or the spending of the taxes, which they will have to pay. This will be settled by those men whose only use for property is to put a niortgage on it. The Filipino woman doubtless will receive some advantages from the American occupation of her home but she will pay a heavy price for them, for she will be placed in absolute legal and political subjection to the men of her race who are wholly without the respect for womanhood and the sense of family responsibility which have helped to make such subjection partly tolerable to women of the Anglo-Saxon nations.

Admitting without reserve that the Government of the United States is the best in

Admitting without reserve that the Government of the United States is the best in existence, and that it offers greater benefits to its new citizens than they would hts to its new citizens than they would receive from any other, yet in dealing justly by women in the way of representation it is surpassed by a number of countries. Its persistent refusal to grant this right to one-half of its people is a blot on its record, and this stain grows darker and deeper as this disfranchised half grows more worthy of recognition and as the privileges of the republic begin to be extended to alien, ignorant and uncivilized men half way around the world. around the world.

The following bill has been introduced the New York Senate by the Hon. Lester

The following bill has been introduced in the New York Senate by the Hon. Lester H. Humphreys and in the Assembly by the Hon. Otto Kolsey.

Every resident of a city of the third class of the age of 21 years whose name shall be in the assessment roll of such city next preceding a special election therein to raise a tax, or at which there is to be submitted a proposition involving the raising of a tax, and upon whose property, or upon whom as the owner or possessor of property, a tax shall be assessed or imposed in and by such roll, and no other person, shall be entitled to vote at such special election.

This right also extends to trustees or

This right also extends to trustees or

having a bill presented to grant to taxpaying women in towns and villages a vote
on questions of special taxation. It passed
in the Assembly by a vote of 98 to 9, but
was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 24
to 21. In 1900 it again passed the Assembly
with only two votes against it, those of
John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn and James
B. McEwan of Albany. In the Senate it
was fought by Senator Thomas F. Grady
of New York, and a motion to advance it on
the calendar received 23 ayes, 19 noes, not
a constitutional majority.

In 1901 the Assembly voted for it, 83 to
29, Speaker Nixon baving expressed the
hope in his opening address that "this measure of justice should pass." At a hearing
granted by the Senate Judiciary Committee the bill was carnestly advocated by
Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, President of
the State Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary
Hilliard Loines, chairman of the Legislative
Committee: Miss Alice Stone Blackwell,
recording secretary of the National Suffrage
Association and a taxpayer in New York,
and Miss Margaret Livingston Chanler, a
large taxpayer in Dutchess county. Eleven
members of the anti-suffrage society apand Miss Margaret Livingston Chaner, a large taxpayer in Dutchess county. Eleven members of the anti-suffrage society appeared in opposition. Their spokeswomen, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. W. Crannell, Mrs. William Putnam and Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson, begged that taxpaying women should not have the right to vote on the taxation of their property. On April 19 the Senate passed the bill by 27 aves, 14 noes, and it was signed by Gov. Odell April 23.

April 23. It is as said that about nine hundred town and villages and several hundred thousand women are included in its provisions During the last ten months the women During the last ten months the women very generally have availed themselves of their new privilege wherever special elections have been held, and everybody seems satisfied. In fact, at a meeting of the Abti-Suffrage Society in Buffalo in November, just six months after the bill had passed, this same Mrs. Dodge who had implored the Senate committee not to favor it is reported to have said: "Our members are about evenly divided on the justice of granting suffrage to tax-paying women!"

The bill now before the Legislature pro-The bill now before the Legislature proposes simply to extend the taxpayer's sufrage to women in cities of the third class. A number of these already grant this franchise in their charter. This will be all that chise in their charter. This will be all that the Legislature has power to grant, as questions of taxation are not submitted to a vote in cities of the first and second class. The former bill had many strong supporters, as the vote showed, but its especial champions were Senators W. W. Armstrong and L. H. Humphrey and Assemblyman Otto Kelsey. All of these are still in the Legislature and can be depended upon to guard the interests of the present bill. None of the objections to what may be called political suffrage can be applied to this taxpayers' franchise, and, except from those who are totally opposed to the to this taxpayers franchise, and, except from those who are totally opposed to the principle of allowing women any repre-sentation whatever, there ought to be no opposition to the measure.

The communication from a lady of Mount The communication from a lady of Mount Vernon, N. Y., criticising rather severely the editor of this department for saying that with the help of women the recent election there was carried for the bond issue, when the contrary was the case, was entirely justifiable. This is also true, perhaps, of her conclusion that "she cannot depend upon statements in regard to things and places where she is not familiar with and places where she is not familiar with the facts, when she knows this about her own town to be false."

own town to be false."

If the editor never made a mistake she would be infallible and superior to every other editor in the world. The fact, however, that in over three years the statements in this department have been challenged only two or three times ought to be accepted as proof that very great care is taken to obtain correct information. A rejestatement, certainly does destroy conis taken to obtain correct information. A misstatement certainly does destroy confidence, and the writer who values her reputation and influence does not wilfully make one. The information on which the assertion in regard to the Mount Vernon election was based came in a letter from a prominent woman in New York city who watches such events very closely and who undoubtedly had been misinformed in this case. There has been apparently no contradiction of it except the communication above referred to in the Daily Argus of that place.

by Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson it had already been sent to the editor of this department by several suffragists, including the chairman of the National Press Comthe chairman of the Navonal Fress Committee, urging that the correction should be made at once. If, as Mrs. Johnson so elegantly says, it were the intention to "play a grand game of bluff," in this department, at least, it would be the part of midden to go a little farther away from wisdom to go a little farther away from New York than Mount Vernon, and to select a somewhat larger subject than a local election for building a village schoolhouse.

When a woman, even though better qualified than any other candidate, gets that \$6,000-a-year position as principal of the Brooklyn high school, we will give an order to the dressmaker for our millennium gowns and begin to take lessons on the barn.

As the average housekeeper and mother reads that "eight hours a day is entirely too long for a policeman to be on his feet," she wonders what would become of the poor fellow if he changed places with her.

Madame Kaissavow, who recently died in St. Petersburg, left a library of 18,000 volume written by women. Evidently she wanted to get the feminine point of view, but it is doubtful if she succeeded.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Spurgeon's Correction.

From the Homiletic Review. One day the Mayor of Cambridge, who had tried to curb Mr. Spurgeon's tendencies to sensationalism, inquired of him if he had really told his congregation that, if a thief got into heaven, he would begin picking the

angels' pockets.

"fes, sir," the young preacher replied.
"I told them that, if it were possible for an ungodly man to go to heaven without having his nature changed, he would be none the

ungodly man to go to heaven without having his nature changed, he would be none the better for being there; and then, by way of illustration. I said that, were a thief to get in among the glorified, he would remain a thief still and he would go around the place picking the angels' pockets!

"au my dear young friend," asked the Mayor seriously, "don't you know that the angels haven't any pockets?

"No, sir," replied young Spurgeon with equal gravity, "I did not know that, but I am glad to be assured of the fact from a gentleman who does know. I will take care to put it all right the first opportunity I get."

The next Monday morning Spurgeon walked into the Mayor's place of business and said to him cheerfully. "I set that matter right yesterday, sir.

"What matter?" he inquired.

"Why, about the angels' pockets."

"What did you say?

"Oh, sir, I just told the people I was sorry to say that I had made a mistake the last time I preached to them; but that I had met a gentleman—the Mayor of Cambridge—who had assured me that the angels had no pockets, so I must correct what I had said, as I did not want anybody to go away with a false notion about heaven. I would, therefore, say that, if a thief got among the angels without having his nature changed he would try to steal the feathers out of their wings."

Has Read the Bible 117 Times.

From the Baltimore American. Ambrose S Ottey of Cecil county, Md., who is a veteran blacksmith, thirty-three years ago began a systematic reading of the Bible, and has succeeded in arranging an odd classification of its contents After reading through the Holy Book 117 times. This right also extends to trustees or guardians of property.

It seems as if there could not be a more self-evident proposition—that every resident on whose property it is proposed to place a special tax shall have an opportunity to express assent or dissent. It would be a most arbitrary proceeding not to allow this to be done. How then does it happen that such a bill is necessary? Simply because for the past century and more this obvious right has been refused to all property holders who happend to be of the feminine instead of the machoning gender. They are compelled to pay their exact proportion of such taxes, but are gender. They are compelled to pay their contents and you will then have read the Old and four in the New Textament every week day and five on Sunday. They are compelled to pay their characteristic exact proportion of such taxes, but are denied absolutely a chance to register an opinion for or against the assessment. It seems incredible that such should be the case in a country whose proudest boast is the equal rights of its citizens.

The more progressive women of New York protested against this injunction for fifty years. In 1899 they succeeded in

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. POEMS WORTH READING

The Lords of Life and Love and Death. Three wanderers passed my humble door: Stately and fair and strong were they. One moved untrammelled on his way, And two a heavy burden bore. Behind one, flowers sprang from the plain

And song birds circled where he stood: And when he looked at me the blood Went singing through each vein.

"Who art thou, Lord!" To fear was vain. "My name is Life, and I have brought Thy heritage of bliss and pain.

Light seemed the burden which I felt-Then to my side another drew. Crowned with fair heart's ease and with rus, "A heavy burden thou must bear,

For thou art woman, I am Love; And Love and Life thy strength shall prove And Love shall all thy being share." A great bliss swept me like a wave, great grief filled me, and I wept;

I bowed where his light feet had stepped, And said, "Have pity on thy slave.

"Lord of us all, I own thy reign, But give me peace, and make me blest. Take from my heart this wild unrest; e me thy joy and keep thy pain." "Nay." said the other, who drew near,

"That is my gift, and mine alone;
I lift the burdens thou hast known.
I give thee peace, and take thy fear. "When Life and Love have lost their spell. His noble face looked down on me,

And a great calm upon me fell. The Lords of Life and Love and Death Passed on and left me where I stood; But now a strange, tumultuous flood Beat in each pulse and moved each breath. And ever now my doom shall be This burden and unrest alway: And when they pass from me, that day

NINETTE M. LOWATER

Lord Death shall soothe and comfort me. The Sister.

From the Boston Daily Clobe. With downcast eyes she treads the busy etreet, On mission bent, from which she seldom awerves No law of simple ereed impels her feet, But love of film, the Master, whom she serves.

No mother she, but with a mother's love
For homeiess waifs beneath her tender care
Her gentle hand falls, softly as a dove
On heads and rests in benediction there.

On duty's altar, low, her heart is iaid,
She leaves to Him she serves a fitting price,
And He w'll see that she is nobiy paid—
This gentie one who offers sacrifice. She sinks to rest, when bells at even toll, The world all heedless of her noble part

The world all heedless of her noble part:
They little knew that pure and lovely soul—
The holy impulse which upheld her hears. She lies, a saint-like image, cold and dead,
While incense sweet perfumes the holy air,
Oh, place no wreath of glory on her head!
Can you not see—a halo now is there?
DORCHESTER, Mass.
RACHEL SEVERNE.

A Strenuous Chant.

From the Baltimore American. I's done hyuhd de ripplin' er de watehs er de Jerdan Dey sayin': "Come erlong, chile, en' put aside yo burden!" En I rise en' shine In dis Joy er mine, 'Case I done loose de shackles dat mah soul confine.

I's done put erway de mo'nin' trappin's er mah En knows I gwine ter see de sun er-shinin' bright termorrer.
So I rise en' sing
Twell de echoes ring.
Dat I ma'chin' wif de songers dat er-foutin' fo
de king.

l'a done huyhd de ripplin' er de watchs er de Jerdan Dey sayin': "Come erlong, chile, en' put erside ro

Dey sayin': "Come criong, chile, en' put erside yo'
burden!"
So I rise en' shout
Dat I win de fout
Fn' I meet de man er wickedness en' sho'ly knock
'im out.

"Bellygutters."

From the Boston Courter. Let those who pay tribute to the glory of the bike. Proclaim the thrill ecstatic of the automobile's Proclaim the thrill ecstatic of the automobie's rush.

Laudations sing to anything vehicular they like—Yacht, leeboat, courser, palace car with throne of velvet plush.

Alroplane, or other winged demolisher of space—Their themes will make duil music to the reawakened glow.

Of mem'ry's exultations when in review we place Our "belly gutter" flights adown the dips of long age.

Then, with the wine of youth to stir the life blood in our veins. The laughing stars to tell our joy unto the win-The glad, untainted echoes tuning all the hills and plains.
What wonder pleasure lit our souls and sparkled in our eyes!

In our eyes!
Then with a wild huzza that's throbbing yet through isles of time.
We split the whited steep that bore us down to plains below.
And heaven and earth seemed puising with a jubilate chime

A rushi A slami And time and space were instantly dethroned.
The angels furled their wing and studied wonderingly our flight.
The meteors stopped business and straightway telephoned
To Jupiter for aids to help their record-making plight:
But ah! No god, or genius born to realism's day.
No detty of story nor wizard here below.
Could e'er invent a rival for the instantaneous way.
That we went "bellygutters" down the dips of long ago.

When Bessie Comes to the Spring.

From the Denrer Times. From the Denier Times.

The daisies nod merrily one to another,
The marigolds cling to the hem of her gown,
The chickens desert their excitable mother
To clamor for favors when Bessle comes down
With her pall to the spring. Oh. red and white roses,
Not fairer are they all a-bloom in the grass
Than the bloom of her cheek, see how graceful
she poses
To watch the cloud-shadows that legily pass,
While birds linger praiseful on fluttering wing
When hazel-eyed Bessle comes down to the spring.

The rabbit peeps shyly from out his aweet cover Of thick blossomed lilacs adorning the slope To kaze with the eloquent eyes of a lover. Where Bessle comes tripping like radiant Hope From the dream of a poet, her loose-flowing tresses. With arrows of sunlight shot many times thro-And Brindle comes lowing to meet her caresses. The grass showing dark where she scatters the dew, And backward and forward complacently swing The winnows when Bessle comes down to the spring.

Her charms owe no tax to the law of cold fashion, She had all her grace from the glorified One. And her veins are as free of the latter-day passion As meadow-stream klased by the beams of the

From scene-painted grotto no fairles beguile her in opera fashioned to mountebank's art.
But she hears the lark's melody ripple esstatic And full from his throat whereon lieth his heart. Then up through the meadow with giant-like swing Comes Reuben to welcome sweet Bess at the Spring.

From the Denver Post.

From the Denter Post.

A muscled structure as atrong as steel,
As quick as lightning with vengeful heel,
A bundle of cussedness wrapped in skin
Of touganess to hold that cussedness in,
A voice that sounds like an echoing wail
From the pits of sheol; a shaven tail
That rises and falls in a forceful way
As an automatic handle at play,
To pump that voice when the critier tries
To rip the seams in the trembling skiesi
He-hawl He-hawl
Comes the song of the animal, rough and raw,
And the echoes quake as in mortal fear
And seem all tangled and out of grar
As they're forced to grapple and speed along
The notes of that dead-awakening song,
He-hawl He-hawl He-hawl
Go where you will o'er the peopled carth.

He-hawi He-hawi He-hawi he-hawi
From the cob pipe country that gave it birth
To the frozen zone where the glackers rise
To cool the face of the sunlit skies,
To the heated tropies of burning sands,
To the heated tropies of burning sands,
To the longies of Oriental lands.
To the land where slumber Egyptian kings,
To the land where the black robed condor wings,
To the islands of every ship-pioushed sea,
And you'll hear that song in its ghoultsh glee,
He hawi He-hawi
Rolling forth from the surface of trembling law,
While the heaving stomach, as bellows strong,
Pumps forth the notes of the tuncless song,
And the ears beat time and the eyes dilate
As rolls from the songster's worst gate.

Kindly give me the name of the author of the old Irish ballad, "The Dying Soldier," As far as I can remember two lines of the chorus run as follows:

"Then grasping his little cruiskeen,
He drank to his Island so green."

Will you kindly explain—if possible—the mean ing of the title of Mr. Gilbert Parker's recent novel the "Right of Way." I have yet to find a satis factory explanation of it.

CIRCLE. teresting as a contribution to a discussion now prominent in England, especially as it gives an English point of view. The use of accurate limit-gauge instead of micrometers or calipers is strongly urged, even in small shops. There is, he says, a widespread and erroneous idea, particularly among European manufacturers who desire to emulate Americans, that the latest methods cannot be economically adopted except where work is thoroughly standardized, specialized, and made in large quantities. Mr. Orcutt thinks otherwise, and remarks that a single hole is more cheaply bored in a chucking machine than in a lathe. It is more easily made to a limit gauge than when calipers are used. One spindle is more cheaply finished in the grinding machine than in the lathe, quality finished to a limit gage, employing less skilled labor. The idea that large quantities and standard work are necessary before modern equipment begins to play an important part in the economics of manufacturing is described as a delusion of those who have grasped only a small part of the problem. The advantages of possessing a well-equipped laboratory and testing department are pointed out. Materials should be studied with reference to selecting the most suitable, the easie stended worked, the cheapest. Where the size of a shop will not warrant the expense of a testing department, several shops should join to support one. It is in this direction that Mr. Oreut looks for decided advance and improvement in English practice. An intelligent person, who has read the book,

1. Please give me the names of the enclyco-pecilas in German, French, Italian and Spanish which correspond, in those four countries, to "The Encyclopecila Birtannica." 2. Please tell me where I can find a consistent rule governing the pronounciation of final c in French words, such as bric-a-brac, Berge-rac, parc, etc., and greatly oblige.

1. Meyer's Konversations Lexikon or Brockhaus's Konversations Lexikon: Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire Universel, or La Grande Ency-clopelle: Boccardo's is the Italian cyclopædia: we do not know the Spanish cyclopædia. 2 According to Larousse, final cis pronounced always except in certain cases; some of the exceptions he gives, others he suggests. We don't believe that a complete rule has been formulated.

Can you tell me anything of the origin of the term "Old Glory" as applied to our flag? I have a very faint recollection of reading somewhere a poem of a battle in which the commanding officer pointed to the ramparts or fort and exclaimed. "There it floats—Old Glory," If you could englished me I would appreciate the favor very much.

W. M. B.

We are unable to find the origin of the name Brewer ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" that the name is given to our flag: Reddall, an American, says that the name was given to the famous Sir Francis Burdett, and also to the Ameri can flag. We have heard that at first it was applied to the British flag, though now given only to our to the British flag, though now giv flag. We don't know your poem.

Having deserted the British Army in 1881 and since become an American citizen, am I liable to arrest on entering British territory? Or does a person who swore allegiance to Queen Victoria owe the same to King Edward?

J. L. L. We guess you're safe now, after twenty years; but the allegiance remains, so far as the change from Victoria to Edward is concerned.

Please tell me who wrote—some fifteen years ago, I believe, the poem of which these are the final lines:

"That word I would withhold for their sakes Changed and enstranged, as in a haggard dream,
Time-worn and tempest-heaten, old and ionely.
To their young eyes what spectres we should seem!"

seem!"

The thought expressed was, that if the write possessed the power to bring back to living the dear lost ones be had known and loved in year gone by, he would hesitate to do so, because he the tirno, would seem a spectre, to the dead, who had remained unchanged.

J. O. G.

had remained unchanged.

Please inform me if the abbreviation "viz." of the word ridelicet, meaning namely or to wit, is ever given a pronunciation in itself, in such way as to sound like "vey" or "vay." I have heard it so used, but am inclined to doubt its correctness. Yes; it is pronounced as spelled; not as you

bave heard it.

What would prevent any station from getting a message that was not intended for that location should wireless telegraphy become common? Would there be a difference in the current, or what? The receiver must be in the same key as the

sender: that is, must respond to the same number

of vibrations as the sender produces. 1. What is the most courteous manner of addressing a concern doing business under the name of "John Jones, Incorporated," "Mr. John Jones, Incorporated," or "Messrs. John Jones, Incorporated?" 2. Is it proper to say "Gentlemen" or "Dear Sir" to such a concern? 3. Would you use the word "Messrs." before such a name as "William Smith & Sons' Company?"

"John Jones, Incorporated." 2. Begin letter: "Gentlemen" or "Dear Sirs." 3. No: you might put "The" before the name of the company 1. What age, height and weight must a boy be

to enter Annapolis Naval Academy? 2. What studies are necessary? 3. What influence is needed or how can a boy apply? 4. What cost is attached to same? 1. There are no fixed rules; a boy must be physically perfect, that's all. 2. A boy can get in who has had a common school education. 3. He has to be appointed by his Congressman. 4. None; the Government pays him \$500 a year.

1. How is rain and snowfall measured? 2. What causes the sun at times to appear like a ball of fire? 3. is any one allowed up in the tower where the Weather Bureau is situated? J. M. . Rainfall is measured by a rain-gauge, a perfect evlinder, placed where the rain will fall into its measured in the same way. 2. The

state of the atmosphere, which absorbs the rays 3. Yes. Will you be kind enough to give me the names and addresses of the living ex-members of the Cabinets of the Presidents before Harrison's!

There are no living ex-Secretaries of State dating from before 1889, Secretaries of the Treasury; George S. Boutwell, Groton, Mass.; Charles S. Pairchild, New York city. Secretaries of Warr James Donald Cameron, Middletown, Pa.; Alex-ander Ramsey, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago. Secretaries of the Interior; Carl Schurz, New York; Henry M. Teller, Washington; W. F. Vilas Madison, Wis. Secretaries of the Navy; Nathar Goff, Jr., Clarksburg, W. Va.; William E. Chandler Washington; William C. Whitney, New York. Post masters-General: James N. Tyner, Washington Thomas L. James, New York; W. F. Vilas; Dor M. Dickinson, Detroit. Attorney-General: Wayne

 Who was Minister of the Police to Leuis XIV. in 1661?
 In what palace did Louis reside at that time?
 Where were the offices of Mazarin at that date? Gabriel de la Reynie, created by Louis XIV. in 1667; the Ministry of Police was not created until 1796. 2. Louis XIV. lived in the Louvre in Paris. 3. Maz-arin died in 1661; his residence was the Palais Car-

will you tell me whether it is possible for an expert telegraph operator to receive a message over one wire and send an entirely different message over another wire simultaneously?

C. T. It is possible for an expert to understand a mes-sage coming over one wire while he sends another over a second wire. The message received would needs be simple; he could not write it down, prob-

nomically from the latitude of Havana.

Lester Cray—The editorials of THE SUN have never been collected and published in book form. Maritime-Mr. Richard Croker is a Roman

E. D.—"Rathskeller" means council cellar; it is not a German word, seemingly, but is an Amer-ican combination of two German words.

W. Seely-From any lawbook seller you can get a compendium of "business law". For law-books to study, see the list of text books used in a law school. J. H. H.—The Broadway railroad was changed from horse to cable in May, 1893, and to the trolley system in the summer of 1901; the Third avenue

F. B. B.—The preferred stock of the United States Steel Company is cumulative and must receive its accumulated dividends before any-

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

Remarkable results have been attained in the explorations at Abydos during the past year. The consecutive order of seventeen kings has been established and the foundations of Egyptian history settled on a firm basis. The historic character of King Mena has been demonstrated and a long line of a dozen kings after him has been fixed. The explorers have seen and handled the gold, crystal and ivory with his name and engraving and even the kings preceding him are now better known than half the Saxon kings of England. thing is paid on the common stock. Providence-A letter carrier is required to work eight hours a day, except Sundays and certain

simply another form of planchette, and planchette
is a fraud

COLD THAT DRIVES MEN MAD. SCIENCE.

teresting as a contribution to a discussio

now prominent in England, especially as it

OBSERVATION OF WAVES IN THE AIR.

Helmholtz showed that when a current of

air warmer, and therefore lighter, was flowing

above another current colder and denser the

circumstances were the same as when a win

FOG-HORNS.

UTILIZATION OF THE GASES FROM HIGH FUR

LONGITUDE BY WIRFLESS TELEGRAPHY

has recently carried out a series of experi-ments to determine the difference of longi-

the new wireless methods are likely to be of great value.

THE HEIGHT TO WHICH BIRDS PLY.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY THROUGH THE EARTH.

M. Ducretet, repeating the experiments of

M. Stazzano has heretofore noted several facts going to show that the aurora borealis

BECENT EXPLORATIONS IN EGYPT.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

Mr. Bryan Donkin lately read to the British

Lord Rayleigh has lately described a serie

The Celebrated Father Pat a Vietim of MODERN ENGLISH MACHINE METHODS. A paper on modern machine methods read by Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt before the British the Canadian Winter. Institution of Mechanical Engineers is in-

HULL, Canada, Feb. 15 .- The recent severe weather has been terribly trying the pine districts to the northward. In the woods, owing to the shelter given by the trees from the winds, the cold is not seriously felt. On the other hand, to emerge from the protection of the trees and encounter the

violence of the wind on a lake is to face physical danger. As a rule, too, the winter log and provision roads are made to cross as many lakes as possible, in order to save chopping and clearing. A string of provision teams last week pulled up at a shanty which stood on the shore of the Yellow Beaver Lake. Noticing that the teamster on the last load did not dismount, the other men went to him and

found him crouched forward, dead. Acute

pneumonia, the travelling foreman diag-

nosed it, and probably he well described

in that term the sudden effect of the biting wind on lungs already weak. There was trouble before that in the same shanty A middle-aged man had over-taxed himself one cold Sunday while hunting for some game to make a stew for a weakening comrade, and had barely managed to stagger back again, with hands and face frostbitten. The lumberers had immediately plunged his hands into cold water and rubbed his face with snow; but although this was the best of all things to do for him, the poor fellow, screaming with pain, went off into delirium, from which he drifted into what it is feared will

be incurable lunacy. Much the same thing happened last month to the well-known "Sky Pilot of the Rockies." the Rev. Henry Irwin, a Church of England clergyman, better known as Father Pat, of Rossland, British Columbia. Of the unconventional habits and romantic athletic Christianity of this unselfish clergyman innumerable stories are told.

above another current colder and denser the circumstances were the same as when a wind is blowing on a level surface of liquid. In both cases regular waves are produced in the denser medium and the waves have their crests perpendicular to the direction of the upper current. A wind that will troduce water waves one metre long will, in air currents differing ten degrees C in temperature, produce waves from two to five kilometres in length. To water waves from five to ten metres long correspond air waves having a length of fifteen to twenty kilometres. Such waves, whose height above the surface of the earth is often not greater than their length are like water waves that stir the whole mass of water from the surface to the bottom. They are very frequent but are not visible unless the lower layers of air are saturated with moisture so that mists are formed. In such a case parallel bands of clouds are produced extending over a large portion of the sky.

In a balloon ascension Herr Emden of Murich was able to recognize such waves and to make such measures as to show that the matheniatical theory of their formation was completely verified.

FOG-HORNS. Father Pat was as fearless as he was charitable. On one occasion, near Donald on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, three Italian laborers were caught under an avalanche of snow while clearing the road.

Father Pat had been detained by the slide and his first thought was to get to the men and carry them to the engine for convevance to the hospital at Donald. It was only 300 yards, but every yard was in danger. Another slide might come down to where the men were prisoners, at any time.

Lord Rayleigh has lately described a series of experiments on fog-horns executed for Trinity House. Fog-horns with elliptic cones instead of circular, were tried, the major axis of the ellipse being about four times longer than the minor. When the long axis was exactly vertical the spread of the sound in a horizontal direction was the best. It appears to be doubtful whether the phenomenon of "the silent area" is really due to interference between waves of sound reaching the spot direct and other waves reflected from the water. If the effect were really so caused it ought to be possible to recover the sound by merely altering the height of the observer above the sea surface, but experiments in changing the observer's altitude have not verified the suggested explanation. When two fog-horns are used at the same station they sometimes produce a "silent area" by interference, however; and the practical lesson is therefore, never to use more than one. But with his athletic frame and a life in danger. Father Pat was capable of almost anything. It took him half an hour to get the first Italian out. Then those at the other end, recognizing his form, went out to meet him. Many volunteered to go back with him, but he refused any assistance with a cheery:

"That's all right, boys, I'll pack 'em over, sure enough."

Three times he went across that slide loaded with his living burden, and three times the yard engine went to Donald with a half dead, exhausted Italian, coming back Mr. Bryan Donkin lately read to the British Institution of Civil Engineers a paper on the utilitation of the gases from high furnaces to drive motors. For years the gases went to waste. When we consider that more than 40,209,000 tons of metal are produced in such furnaces it is clear that the waste was enormous. About fifty years ago the subject began to be considered and the gases were utilized to drive blowers or to heat the air blown into the furnaces themselves. But it was not until they were employed to drive motors directly that the utilization approached completeness. Motors of 1,200 or 1,500 horse-power, driven in this way, are not uncommon in Germany and Belgium. England is behind in this regard. twice to find another waiting. Father Pat went on with the last one, tired out, but happy, and almost every one in the now dismantled railroad town went out, to meet the engine at the hospital. Nothing much was said, but when a subscription came round for church funds the boys all dived pretty deep for it.

Another story may be told of his experience in Rossland in its early days, where he was busy making the acquaintance of miners prospectors and others He determined to hold an evening week-day service, and proceeded to tack up round the town notices

to that effect.

One of these was placed on a building opposite a saloon presided over by a man who, having a natural antipathy to parsons and religion, immediately tore it down. Father Pat, being notified, immediately called on the saloonkeeper, saying:

ments to determine the difference of longitude between the lightship on Nantucket Shoals and the shore, forty-eight miles distant. It was possible to secure chronographic records of the chronometer beats and the signals from the ship and to eliminate the lag of the instruments by causing the chronometer break to excite the coherer and obtain new chronographic records. Time observations were made and the first determination of longitude by wireless telegraphy were obtained. (The first determination of longitude by land telegraphs was made between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, and the method is to-day specifically named "American"). For work among telegraphs wireless the new wireless methods are likely to be of "I put a notice up outside."
"Well, that's none of my business," was

"I don't mind how you tack it up, so long as is it up," said Father Pat, taking hold of the saloonkeeper's arm. Whether it was the grip on his arm or the look in the parson's eye, is not known, but the saloonkeeper walked out and tacked the notice up.

"Thank you," said Father Pat, courteously, "I think since you say it is none of
your business it will give you more time
to attend to your business if you leave my
notices alone in future."

That man was a firm friend of the strong
man who had mestered him, and no notices

man who had mastered him, and no notices were touched in future. Father Pat is believed to have furnished

the idea of and to have been the model for the hero in the well-known popular novel, "The Sky Pilot."

THE HEIGHT TO WHICH BIRDS FLT.

The aeronaut Hergesall of Strassburg saw, in one of his ascensions, an eagle at a height of 3,000 metres and in another, two storks and a buzzard at 900 metres. Larks have been seen at 1,000 metres, and crows at 1,400, But these are exceptional heights. Bir is are rarely seen above 1,000 metres and very few above 400. Birds have been released from balloons at heights varving from 900 to 3,000 metres. In a clear atmosphere they flew directly downward, remaining hear the balloon, however, if the sky were cloudy, Pigeons were released from a balloon thirty miles away from home in cloudy weather. The first pi con returned home in three hours, the second in four and the list took nearly a day. In clear weather they reached home from that distance in about 45 minutes.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY THROUGH THE EARTH. Bourbouze made in 1878 has lately endeavored, with success, to transmit human speech through ordinary teleptones, using the earth as the only conductor. The results are very interesting, though difficult to explain. One thing is certain, says the experimenter, namely that earth filters out, so to say, the continuous current necessary to the operation of the apparatus. This current is diffused into many others capable of actuating a certain number of telephones distributed around the transmitter, and in the experiments cited these diffused currents were strong enough to operate a relay with a call-bell.

facts going to show that the aurora borealis is of te restrial origin: that it is intimately connected with phenomena classed as meteorological; and now shows from statistics that low pressures of the barometer are the sign of the most direct connection, auroras increasing in frequency with low pressures. They act not only to extend the auroral zone which, in both hemispheres, follows the line of low polar pressure, but also the period of the low pressures influences both the diurnal and the monthly period of the aurora.

the woods near Montreal, thousands of miles from where he was supposed to be, is for the present at least a mystery. The doctors decided that his demented condition was the effect, and not the cause of his exposure to the cold.

Medical science has furnished several reasons for the mania which so often, as in the case again of "Young Griffo" at Chicago lately, follows exposure to frost. From personal experience the writer believes that it is the indescribable but excruciating pain caused in the frozen part when the blood resumes its circulation.

This is intense enough to have the effect of severe shock upon the nerve centres, and so to induce dementia. The agony of the thawing-out process is beyond expression, and any one who has endured it will acknowledge that at the time death seemed to be infinitely preferable.

It happened some years ago that in consequence of a protracted thaw in midwinter teams could not move, provisions fell short among the lumberers, and a gang of choppers in the Lepine district were ordered to leave their shanty and join forces with another body of men twenty miles away. A very sudden fall in temperature occurred while the men were on the way, and in crossing a lake with wet deer frostbitten.

One hardy young Irishman took off his wet socks and travelled barefoot for the

THE BRONX, AFTER STORM.

Strange Sights There Marking the Difference Between Suburb and the Real City.

For several days after New York had converted the first big snow fall of the winter into muck and slush, the rural suburbs lay robed in white and staring up at the gray wintry sky. Not even twentyfour hours of rain sufficed to clear the suburban fields, and they were still white and glistening when at length the sun shone out, although downtown New Yorkers had almost forgotten that there had been a snow storm at the end of January.

It is et such times that one realizes most strongly that New York has two, perhaps three climates, that the region from fifteen to e'g teen miles north of the Battery is in a different climatic zone from the lower end of Manhattan Island and much of Brooklyn. The upper portion of the borough of The I'r nx has a winter climate "fresty but kindly." Over her miles of meadow, marsh and forest, winter holds sway for twelve weeks of the year with just the same manifestations that helped so long to make old-fashioned Westchester county folks feel that the great city at their doors was an alien community.

The big snowstorm of the last of January was the first that took complete possession of the suburbs and seemed for the mement to turn back the pelitical clock and proclaim divorce between the borough of The Bronx and the rest of the city. For hours the snew fell until the hedgerows and the woodand the rest of the city. For nours the snew fell until the hedgerows and the weedlands looked like deeply bitten etchings on a vast background of white. All day and all night through the snow-pelted atmosphere came the shriek of the siren warning sailers of the Scund, the wildest, loneliest call, emphasizing the isolation of the suburbs from all things urban, but accentuating the cheer and comfort of the glowing hearth fire.

When the storm was done it was upon an unfamiliar landscape that suburbans looked out. The gray old stone walls had been turned to marble. The hedgerows were no longer dense masses of brown, green and yellow twigs, but plated with white, so that each twig stood out thrice its natural diameter and stiff as if newly starched.

Upon the face of the woodland was written the story of the storm. Viewed from the southeast it appeared a dense mass of southeast it appeared a dense mass of uncompromising dun against a cazzling white background. If you viewed it from the northeast it appeared a spectral assemblage of giant limbs and trunks, for the northeast wind had driven the snew with force against every trunk and limb and plastered it there until it seemed a part of the trees themselves. Seen from a point where both the white plating and the dun bark were visible, the woodland suggested a picture of exaggerated lights and shadews. Seen from within, it was a marvellous revelation of the winter's handiwork. In

Seen from within, it was a marvellous revelation of the winter's handiwork. In places it suggested a vast cathedral wrought in purest marble and floored with the places it suggested a vast cathedral wrought in purest marble and floored with the same material. The gigantic arches were not without sculptured beauty, for the blast had wrought fantestic patterns into its handiwork. The trees of smooth bark, such as the beeches and the black birches, were marbled in delicate tracery. Here and there a gigantic beech, the limbs of which happened to be disposed in such fashion as to present a peculiarly fair mark to the northeast wind, was marbled in every part from bese to top, so that it stood out from among its neighbors, a thing of serene and spotless beauty. The trees of rougher bark, the chestnuts and the shagbark hickories, for example, were whitened only

spotless beauty. The trees of rougher bark, the chestnuts and the shagbark hickories, for example, were whitened only in spots. The evergreens were deeply powdered with white in tufts which suggested cotton to'ls. Here and there a crotch, rightly disposed to catch the onset of the storm, was filled for a foot or more with a mass of snow.

Singularly impressive was that silent and serried mass of parti-colored trunks and branches. A call was echoed with a peculiar freshness through those long marbled aisles. So well had the storm done its work that the wind which swayed the treetops and moved in slow rhythmic chorus the trunks down even to the ground, did not suffice to displace the white plating. Only here and there the serenty of the scene was accentuated by the fall of powdery flakes from the evergreens.

The purity of the white carpet in the woodland was unsullied by any human footstep. Here and there left obliterated tracks teld that some one had passed in the

woodland was unsuffied by any human footstep. Here and there! If obliterated tracks told that some one had passed in the midst of the storm, and there were delicately traced footsteps of birds or small animals the answer.

"I quite agree with you, and that's why I want you to tack it up again."

"Like thunder I'll tack it up," was the "Like thunder I'll tack it up," was the calconkeeper. the latter sometimes leading to a honor tree, the former mysteriously beginning from nowhere at the point where the bird had alighted, and as mysteriously disappearing in the air where the bird had risen from the ground. None of the four-footed creatures could be seen, but the wintry aspect of all gained an added interest by the sudden appearance in swift flight of birds large and small, interesting strangers seldom seen in winter time save when deep snow is on the ground.

snow is on the ground. Lo's New Name.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Amid the ruck of steel towers and airships and mechanical monsters that whirl and leap and roll, or have other modes of activity, and among the varied peoples of the earth, the black, brown, red and yellow visitors to the Fair will be startled by a new race which the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has invented. You can never

the hero in the well-known popular novel.

The Sky Pilot."

It has lately been learned that this greatly beloved and eccentric man was found wandering in the bush near Sault au Recolet on the island of Montreal on Jan. 12. His identity was not then known. As he had suffered severely from exposure to the elements for no one knows how many days, he was taken to a city hospital, where he died a fortnight later without completely reraining his intelligence.

His identity was discovered by letters found in his clothes when his body was being prepared for burial. How it happened that this well-known and universally respected man came to be wandering about the woods near Montreal, thousands of miles from where he was supposed to be, is for the present at least a nivstery. The doctors decided that his demented condition was the effect, and not the cause of his exposure to the cold.

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Blessing the Lambs. From the Tablet.

The Church of St. Agnes Outside the Walls at Rome was filled to its utmost limits by & Reside—From your description, "onign" is employ another form of planetter and planette